Numb. 8118.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Tuesday May 11. to Saturday May 15. 1742.

Petersbourg, April 17.

MANIFESTO.

BY the Grace of God, We Eliſabeth, Empreſs and Sovereign of all the Ruſſias, &c. make known by theſe Preſents to all and every one, but particularly to the States and Inhabitants of the Dutchy of Finland.

It cannot but be ſufficiently known to all the Word, and even to thoſe Swediſh Subjects themſelves who are not abſolutely determined to admit of no ſound Reflexion, after what unjuſt Manner a War againſt the Ruſſian Empire has been premeditated for ſome Years paſt on the Part of the Crown of Sweden, which at laſt broke out, and was actually begun. Recapitulations on this Subject would be ſo much the more ſuperfluous, as the Progreſs of the War of it ſelf, and the Bleſſings which the Almighty has vouchſafed to the Ruſſian Arms, ever ſince its firſt Beginning, have ſufficiently manifeſted, that God never ſeconds unjuſt Attempts, but in Differences and Diſputes unjuſtly begun, always aſſiſts the injured Party with his powerful Hand and Help.

At our Acceſſion to our Hereditary Paternal Throne, being filled with a ſincere Deſire of living in Peace and Friendſhip with our Neighbours, and of procuring to our Subjects, by ſtrengthening the Tranquility of our Empire both at Home and Abroad, a flouriſhing State and laſting Welfare; as alſo at the ſame time, out of that particular Good-will which we always bore to the neighbouring Kingdom of Sweden and its Subjects; we ſaw with no ſmall Concern the Continuance of this War, and the Ruin and Bloodſhed thence accruing to the Subjects on both Sides, and conſequently have not neglected, on our Part, any poſſible Ways and Means we could employ, for putting an End to the Flame of War, and ſuch uſeleſs Hoſtilities, as muſt diſpleaſe God Almighty, and for ſettling, by the Re-eſtabliſhment of Peace, the former neighbourly Friendſhip and publick Security upon a laſting and ſure Foundation.

We have not been wanting in any Point to give the cleareſt Proofs of our ſincere Intentions and ready Diſpoſition; we ſuſpended for a conſiderable Time the Operations of War, even in the Midſt of the proſperous Progreſs of our Arms, and in vain waited four Months for ſome Propoſals of Peace expected on the Part of Sweden; mean time we cauſed the Swediſh Subjects on all Occaſions to meet with all Sort of friendly Uſage, and ſincerely contributed, on our Part, to whatever was poſſible for promoting the Re-eſtabliſhment of Peace, in Hopes that our peaceable Conduct would work in the Crown of Sweden a reciprocal good Diſpoſition, and that conſequently, by a mutual Concurrence, and ſincere Reſolution, the farther ſpreading of ſo ruinous an Evil, the Deſolation of innocent Countries and Subjects, and all other Calamities attending a War, might be in Time prevented, and a Peace pleaſing to the Almighty be brought to a happy Concluſion.

In this our favourable Diſpoſition we were the more confirmed, as we were not unacquainted, that this unjuſt War was begun, not at the general Deſire and unanimous Conſent of all the States and Subjects of the Kingdom of Sweden, but that no ſmall Number of them had been of quite different Sentiments, who juſtly reflecting on the dangerous and pernicious Conſequences of a War, begun in an unjuſt Manner, all along deteſted the iniquitous Steps and Enterprizes of thoſe Perſons, who did not ſcruple to ſacrifice, in an unjuſtifiable Manner, the publick Weal of their Country to their own private Views and mercenary Paſſions: And whereas the Inhabitants of the Dutchy of Finland may be naturally ſuppoſed to be of that Number, and have the greater Reaſon for wiſhing a ſpeedy Determination of this War, as they and their Eſtates and Poſſeſſions were firſt expoſed to the Calamities of it, and were forced, though innocent, to undergo ſuch Ruin and Devaſtation: And whereas we, out of a Chriſtian Compaſſion and Magnanimity, do take theſe their Sufferings to Heart, and ſo much the rather, as in purſuance of our aforeſaid peaceable Diſpoſition, we are far from any Views of extending our Power, or making new Conqueſts, or ever deſiring to obtain from Sweden the leaſt Thing, except the Maintenance of Friendſhip and good Neighbourhood; For theſe Reaſons, at a Time when, contrary to our Inclination, this ruinous War and Effuſion of Blood muſt be carried on, ſeeing our well-meaning Diſpoſition for Peace has not yet been able to produce the wiſhed-for Effect, but we have found our ſelves neceſſitated to cauſe our Forces anew to penetrate into Finland, we have found good and neceſſary, by this our preſent Declaration and Manifeſto, to make known to the States and Inhabitants of the Dutchy of Finland, our foreſaid favourable Intentions, and that our Forces have not entred their Country with an Intent of taking Poſſeſſion or making a Conqueſt of it; aſſuring all and every one of them in the ſtrongeſt Manner, after having kindly repreſented to them their own Good and that of their Country, that if during this War they keep ſtill and quiet, taking no Part in the military Operations or Enterprizes thereto belonging, nor ſuffering themſelves to be employed in Hoſtilities againſt us and our Forces, or in any Ways aſſiſting the Swediſh Army, but rather by real Proofs teſtifying their Intention of living with us in neighbourly Friendſhip and Peace; then on our Part, not only no Manner of Prejudice ſhall be offered to the ſaid States and Inhabitants, but every one ſhall be left quietly, and without any Vexation, in the full Enjoyment of his Eſtates and Poſſeſſions, and they ſhall in all Reſpects enjoy our Protection and Defence in relation thereto. But moreover, we will, according to our ſincere Intentions of not appropriating to our ſelves the leaſt Spot of Ground of another's Territories, very willingly conſent, and in all ways whatſoever contribute to the ſaid Dutchy of Finland's remaining (if they intend to ſhake off their Subjection to Sweden, to the End that they may not for

for the future, as it happens now, by the mercenary Views of a few Perſons, ſee themſelves expoſed to the Danger and Calamities of a ruinous War) a free State independent on either Party, under a Form of Government of their own, to be by themſelves eſtabliſhed on ſuch a Foundation, and with all ſuch Rights, Privileges and Immunities, as may beſt tend to their own Good, and to its everlaſting Settlement, according to their own Deſire and Wiſhes: In which Caſe, we will be ready to aſſiſt them on all neceſſary Occaſions, with as many of our Forces, and at ſuch Times as they ſhall themſelves deſire, for the maintaining and ſupporting their new Eſtabliſhment, and to ſecond them with Readineſs and Favour in all their other Deſires, concerning which they ſhall find it neceſſary to apply to us for the better and ſecurer Advancement of this Deſign.

After this Manner and by this Means, Finland, when it ſhall find itſelf upon the aforeſaid Eſtabliſhment, and under a Form of Government of its own, may ſerve for a Barrier and Separation between Ruſſia and Sweden, and alſo by theſe ſame Means, the Swedes will be freed of all thoſe Cares and Uneaſineſſes which they have ſhewn at the cloſe Neighbourhood of the Ruſſian Empire; conſequently this Propoſal, founded on Equity, cannot be diſagreeable to that Crown, if ſhe has a true Inclination to maintain for the future a firm Friendſhip with Ruſſia: As for the reſt, we are always ready on our Part to ſecure to the States of Finland the unalterable Maintenance and Accompliſhment of our gracious Promiſe made above, by the moſt ſolemn Aſſurances, and the moſt effectual Proofs, according to their own Deſire. But in caſe the Inhabitants of Finland, ſhould, contrary to Expectation, reject this our good Diſpoſition and well-meaning Intention, and on the contrary, out of an ill-timed Obſtinacy, ſhould ſuffer themſelves to be employed, during the Continuance of this War, in hoſtile Enterprizes againſt us and our Forces, or give any Aſſiſtance to the Swediſh Army; we ſhall find ourſelves obliged, contrary to our own Will and Inclination, to cauſe the ſaid Country to be laid Waſte with Fire and Sword: All which we have ordered to be publiſhed by the preſent Manifeſto for due Notice and univerſal Information.

Given at Moſcow March 18, 1742.

(*L. S.*) *Eliſabeth.*

From the General Quarters at Mederitz in Moravia, April 30, 1742.

THE 26th and 27th, the Army halted at Olſchan, where ſome new Diſpoſitions were made. The Deſertion ſtill continues amongſt the Pruſſians, who come in by 30 and 40 to our Camp.

The 28th the Army marched again and ſtaid at Proſnitz.

The 29th the General Quarters was at Wiſchau.

The 30th the Army halted. This Morning the Huſſars brought in 130 Priſoners from Hoff near Troppau in Sileſia; they had alſo taken 20 Waggons laden with Booty from the Enemy. Theſe Priſoners ſay that our Troops muſt have taken a conſiderable Booty in Money, and aſſure that the moſt Part of their Rear Guard was deſtroyed, and that in general they had ſuffered a great Loſs, as well in the ſeveral Skirmiſhes that happened in different Places, as by Deſertion, which was very conſiderable. Prince Charles has put all the Inhabitants of this Margraviate under Arms, who in Conjunction with Part of our Troops, are to guard all the Paſſes, to ſecure this Country from any further Invaſion of the Enemy. The Troops which Prince Charles has ordered for this Purpoſe conſiſt in 16000 Men, and 'tis hoped that theſe, with the Inhabitants, will be ſufficient to keep the Enemy in Awe.

The 1ſt of May the Army marched in Columns, whereof ſome went to Auſterlitz, and the other to Czerrcahora and in the Neighbourhood, and this Day the General Quarters was at Auſterlitz; where we had an Account that the Caſtle of Glatz had ſurrendered to the Enemy, the Garriſon having march'd out Drums beating, and Colours flying, with three Field Pieces.

The 2d the Army advanced to Medritz where was the General Quarters, from whence Prince Charles ſet out for Vienna, and will return hither in a few Days.

Stockholm, May 4. His Excellency Count Horn, late Preſident of the Chancery, who reſign'd his Employment in the Year 1738, and has ſince liv'd retir'd upon his Eſtate at Eckbyholm, died there the 29th of laſt Month, aged 78 Years.

Vienna, May 9, *N. S.* Prince Charles ſet out laſt Night, and will be this Evening at Saar with the Army. The Pruſſians who were ſtill hovering about the Frontiers of Bohemia and Moravia, have all diſappeared upon the coming up of General Nadaſty with his Huſſars.

Dreſden, May 13. The King of Poland ſet out the 10th Inſtant for Frauſtadt, and intended to be back here by To-morrow Seven-night; the French, Swediſh, Ruſſian, Dutch, Pruſſian, Sardinian and Papal Miniſters, attend his Majeſty on this Journey.

Sleſwick, May 14. The King of Denmark and the Royal Family arrived in good Health at Gottorp on the 8th late in the Evening. On the 10th his Majeſty reviewed the Cuiraſſiers of Kalkreuter, together with Folkerſahm's Regiment of Foot. The 11th in the Morning a Council was held, and in the Afternoon a Battallion of la Potterie's Marines, and a Battallion of Land Milice were exerciſed before his Majeſty and paſſed in Review. And it was generally obſerved that the latter, tho' drawn together but for the ſecond Time ſince their Erection, made almoſt as good an Appearance, and ſhewed the ſame Exactneſs, Attention and Dexterity as the regular Troops. At this Review Major General Folkerſahm, whoſe Regiment is to continue in Holſtein, and to be replaced at Copenhagen by that of Dombroich, was made Governour of Gluckſtadt in the room of Lieutenant General Juel, deceaſed. The Guards and Grenadiers, which were review'd the 8th at Flensburg, have Orders to begin their March towards the Iſle of Zealand on the 16th. Their Majeſties propoſe to remove to Rendsburg after To-morrow.

Dreſden, May 16, *N. S.* There are Advices here which mention, that the Corps of Pruſſians which retreated out of Moravia into Sileſia, being purſued by the Auſtrian Huſſars, had loſt moſt of its Baggage, and upwards of 2000 Men. It is reported that Prince Charles is on full March in Bohemia, and that his Avant Guard has driven two Battallions of Pruſſians from Schuſchlitz, near Kuttenbourg. The Caſtle

the of Frauenberg near Budeweiſs, where the French have a Garriſon of 4 or 500 Men, is again inveſted by the Auſtrians, and in great Danger of being forced to ſurrender. The Corps of Hungarians in Upper Sileſia daily increaſes, and they have lately taken a Pruſſian Lieutenant with 50 Men; and a Party of them has appeared near Neiſs. It is written from Prague, that the Emperor was expected there the 28th of this Month, in order to be crown'd a few Days afterwards King of Bohemia: But from Francfort we hear, that his Imperial Majeſty is again confin'd to his Bed by the Gout.

Oſtend, May 21. On the 19th Inſtant, arrived here Major General Howard, Brigadier General Pulteney, Colonel Duroure, and Colonel Peers; and the Tranſports, with the Engliſh Regiments on board, came into the Harbour this Afternoon, but too late to land. Billanders are ordered to receive the Men on board To-morrow Morning, and to ſail with them directly up to Bruges.

Whitehall, May 15.

His Majeſty's Sloop the Hound, commanded by Captain Cooper, being on a Cruize in the Soundings, gave Chace to a Snow on the 29th of laſt Month, Eleven Leagues to the Weſtward of Uſhant, and came up with her the next Morning, when ſhe hoiſted Spaniſh Colours, and after a ſhort Engagement ſtruck, and Captain Cooper has brought her into Plymouth. She was a Spaniſh Privateer, called the Nueſtra Senora del Pilar, commanded by Manuel del Caſal, and had 81 Men, and mounted eight Carriage and 14 Swivel Guns, all which, except five of the Swivels, were thrown over-board during the Chace. She came from Bilboa, and had been but 12 Days off the Stocks, and was intended to cruize in the Channel.

Admiralty Office, April 21, 1742.

The Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty are hereby pleaſed to direct, That all ſuch diſabled Seamen as have been minuted to be received into the Royal Hoſpital at Greenwich, do make their Appearance at this Office, on Tueſday the Firſt of June next, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon. Tho. Corbett.

Admiralty Office, April 17, 1742.

His Majeſty having been graciouſly pleaſed by his Warrant under his Royal Sign Manual, dated the 10th of June, 1733, to eſtabliſh certain Rules and Orders for the Relief of poor Widows of Commiſſion and Warrant Officers of the Royal Navy: Theſe are to give Notice that Copies of the ſaid Rules and Orders are lodged with the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Navy at Chatham, Portſmouth and Plymouth; as alſo with the Clerks of the Cheque at Deptford, Woolwich, and Sheerneſs; and with the Naval Officers at Harwich, Deal, and Kinſale; where all ſuch Widows as intend to lay in their Claims, may be informed of all Particulars which entitle them to the Benefit of the ſaid Charity, and receive the proper Certificates for that Purpoſe. But ſuch Widows as live at too great a Diſtance from the Places above-mentioned, may apply by Letter to Thomas Corbett, Eſq; at the Admiralty Office, who will ſend them all neceſſary Information. And the Governors of the ſaid Charity intending to diſtribute to the Widows of Sea Officers who died before the 30th of Auguſt 1732, as well as to the Widows of thoſe who died ſince that Time, whoſe Circumſtances come within the Rules of the Eſtabliſhment, ſuch Monies as may be due to them on the 31ſt Day of May next; this is to give Notice thereof, that any Widows who have not yet applyed, and intend to lay in their Claims, may do ſo as ſoon as poſſible; and that all ſuch Widows whoſe Claims have been already allowed, may ſend or bring to this Office by the ſaid 31ſt of next Month, the Affidavits required by the Rules, in order to their being continued upon the Penſion or Bounty.

A Quarterly General Court of the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne, for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy, will be held at their Office in Deans Yard in Weſtminſter, on Monday the Seventh Day of June next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon.

Advertiſements.

Dr. *ANDERSON*'s, or,
The Famous *SCOTS* PILLS;

ARE faithfully prepared only by D. INGLISH, at the Unicorn, over-againſt the New Church in the Strand, London; and to prevent Counterfeits from Scotland, as well as in and about London, you are deſired to take Notice, That the true Pills have their Boxes ſealed on the Top (in black Wax) with a Lyon Rampant, and Three Mullets Argent, Dr. Anderſon's Head betwixt I. I. with his Name round it, and Iſabella Engliſh underneath the Shield in a Scroll. They are of excellent Uſe in all Caſes where Purging is neceſſary, and may be taken with Epſom, Tunbridge, or other Medicinal Waters.

WINCHESTER RACES.

ONE Hundred Guineas in Specie, given by his Majeſty, will be Run for on the Courſe on Worthy Downs, on Tueſday the 29th of June next, by any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, being no more than Six Years old the Graſs before, as muſt be certified under the Hands of the Breeders, carrying 12 Stone, Bridle and Saddle included, the beſt of three Heats; and if any Difference ariſe relating to their Ages, entering or running, the ſame to be determin'd by the Right Honourable the Lord Viſcount Lymington, or whom he ſhall appoint, according to ſuch his Majeſty's Rules and Orders as will be produced at the Place of Entrance and Running: The Horſes, &c. to be enter'd the Day before Running at the Starting Poſt, betwixt the Hours of Three and Seven in the Afternoon. On Wedneſday the 30th of June will be run for on the ſame Courſe, Fifty Pounds in Specie, by any Horſe, Mare or Gelding that never won above the Value of Fifty Pounds in Plate or Money at any one Time, carrying 12 Stone, Bridle and Saddle included, the beſt of three Heats; to be enter'd at the George Inn in Wincheſter the Day Seven-night before Running; Non Subſcribers to pay three Guineas Entrance, or five at the Poſt; Subſcribers to pay two Guineas, or four at the Poſt: If any Difference ariſe, the ſame to be determin'd by the Majority of Subſcribers there preſent. On Friday the 1ſt of July will be Run for on the ſame Courſe, Fifty Pounds in Specie, by any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding that never won a King's Plate: Horſes, &c. more than ſix Years old the Graſs before to carry 12 Stone; thoſe but ſix Years old the Graſs before to carry 11 Stone and a Half; and thoſe but five Years old the Graſs before to carry 10 Stone 9 Pounds, Bridle and Saddle included; the beſt of three Heats: To be enter'd the Day Seven-night before running, at the George Inn in Wincheſter; to pay three Guineas Entrance or five at the Poſt: If any Difference ariſe, to be determin'd by the Hon. William Powlet and the Hon. George Bridges, or whom they ſhall appoint. Certificates of the Six, and Five Years old Horſes, &c. muſt be produced at the Time of Entrance under the Hands of the Breeders. The Entrance-money for the two laſt Plates to go to the ſecond beſt Horſe, &c. diſtanced or not; and no leſs then three reputed running Horſes, &c. to ſtart for either of thoſe Plates; nor any one Horſe to ſtart for both. The Gentlemen of the County have ſubſcribed a Contribution Cock Match to be fought each Morning of the Races. And there will be a Ball and Aſſemblies as uſual.

WHereas in the Advertiſement of the 11th Inſtant in this Paper, relating to the Guildford Plate, there was a Miſtake in the Fifty Guinea Plate, that was to be run for on Wedneſday in Whitſon Week; it is ordered the ſaid Plate ſhall be run for by Five Years old Horſes, carrying Ten Stone three Pounds, Six Years old Horſes, Eleven Stone three Pounds, and full aged Horſes 12 Stone; the Horſe that won the Fifty Guineas on Merrow Downs in the Year 1741, excepted.

NOTICE is hereby given, purſuant to the late Statute concerning Hue and Cry, That Joſhua Fothergill, of Weſt Witton in the County of York, Baker, as he was travelling from Weſt Witton aforeſaid, to Scruton in the ſaid County, on Friday the 30th Day of April laſt, between the Hours of Ten and Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon of the ſame Day, was ſet upon, aſſaulted and robbed contrary to his Will, in the King's Highway, on a Moor called No Man's Moor, within the Hundred of Hangeaſt, in the ſaid County, of Twenty Guineas in Gold, and of Seven Pieces of Portugal Gold of the Value of Thirty Six Shillings each, in all Thirty Three Pounds and Twelve Shillings, the Property of the ſaid Joſhua Fothergill, by two Footmen, both to the ſaid Joſhua Fothergill unknown: One of them was a tall Man in his own black Hair, of a black Complexion, and had on a darkiſh brown Coat; and the other of them was a thick bulky Man in his own brown Hair, of a ſwarthy Complexion, and had on a blackiſh coloured Coat; and both in Shoes and Stockings, and then made off.

TO be peremptorily Sold, purſuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, before Robert Holford, Eſq; one of the Maſters of the ſaid Court, on Wedneſday the 26th Inſtant, between Five and Seven of the Clock in the Afternoon, The Eſtate late of Barnabas Allen, deceaſed, lying in Bocking in the County of Eſſex, of the yearly Value of 75 l. Particulars whereof may be had at the ſaid Maſter's Chambers in Symond's Inn, Chancery Lane, London.

TO